

SPECIALIST

DRAWER

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PATRIOTISM

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Abraham Lincoln's Political Career Through 1860

Socialist

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
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SUNDAY, MARCH 14, 1920.

Lincoln, Anarchist and I. W. W.

ABRAM LINCOLN, anarchist.
The savior of his country, an
I. W. W.

It sounds almost blasphemous, yet some of the latest "red" literature that has come to light quotes the martyred president's Gettysburg speech — or rather a part thereof, as a text for anarchistic doctrines.

When Lincoln said: "of the people, for the people, by the people," he used the word "people" to mean just what it is supposed to mean, as any American-school boy knows. But the imported "red" has construed the word "people" to mean a certain class of all the people. The peoples of Europe, at least in many countries, consider the aristocracy as a class apart from "the people," the anarchist, sovietist and their ilk, have added those who employ labor to that portion of humanity not a part of "the people." So Lincoln's words have been translated into Russian, Hungarian, Croatian, Slovak, German and no one knows how many other languages with a meaning as foreign to their author's ideas as the languages are foreign to his beautiful, plain American. And then they are brought back to America and given to the lazy, the criminal, the discontented, the work-slackers, as meaning that there are classes in America, that "the people," referred to by Lincoln, are not the people at all but that part of the people who oppose the government and institutions, for which Abraham Lincoln gave his life that they might not "perish from the earth."

It would be amusing were not Lincoln's memory too dear to all real Americans to have it thus desecrated.

LENIN IS EQUAL IF NOT ABOVE LINCOLN

ACCORDING TO DECLARATIONS
OF SEN. BROOKHART.

NOYES LAUNCHES THE CHARGE

New York Attorney Alleges Iowa's
Junior Solon Made Statement Soon
After His Return From Soviet
Country Last Summer.

Ottumwa, Oct. 23.—Senator Smith Wildman Brookhart thinks Lenin the equal if not the superior of Abraham Lincoln.

Henry R. Noyes, New York attorney and member of the council of foreign relations, has made affidavit that the Iowa senator told him so a year ago last summer, soon after Mr. Brookhart's return from Russia.

Trotsky's Finance Knowledge Great.

The senator and Mr. Noyes met in the office of the American commercial attache in London on the morning of July 4, 1923. Mr. Brookhart spoke at considerable length with Mr. Noyes and was enthusiastic about the soviet government. He said conditions in Russia were grossly misrepresented outside that country and said cities there were more orderly and better governed than those of the United States, England or France.

Mr. Brookhart told Mr. Noyes, the latter's affidavit says, that he had met Trotsky, had become well acquainted with him and that Trotsky had more knowledge of finance in his little finger than all the members of the council on foreign relations.

Mr. Noyes' Affidavit.

The affidavit of Mr. Noyes follows: "State of New York, County of New York—ss.

"Henry R. Noyes, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is an attorney at law, residing in the city and state of New York. That on the 26th day of January, 1923, he attended a dinner of the council on foreign relations of New York, of which deponent is a member, on which occasion Senator Brookhart was one of the speakers. Deponent met Senator Brookhart on this occasion for the first time.

"Subsequent thereto and on the 4th of July, 1923, deponent was in London, England, on business, and on the morning of said date, at about 11 o'clock called at the office of the American commercial attache. On account of the fact that it was an American holiday the office was closed for the transaction of business but open to visitors. Deponent, on entering the reception room, recognized Senator Brookhart, who was seated there, and recalled himself to him, making several inquiries regarding the senator's recent trip to Russia, from which he had just returned. There were no other persons present in said room except Senator Brookhart and himself. Senator Brookhart spoke at considerable length concerning his trip to Russia, expressing enthusiastic admiration for the soviet government.

Compares Russia With U. S.

"He informed deponent that conditions in Russia were grossly misrepresented outside the country; that the Russian cities were more orderly and better governed than the cities of France, England and the United States, and that human life was safer in Moscow than in Paris, London or New York. He referred to the Russian railways as far superior and better run than the railways of France and England, and asserted that the trains were much faster. Referring to his trip by rail through Russia, he stated that wherever he went, wheat fields under cultivation were visible from the car windows as far as the eye could reach. This statement impressed deponent as rather extraordinary in view of the famine existing in Russia at that time. Regarding the soviet government and its leaders, Senator Brookhart expressed unqualified admiration. He told deponent that he had met and talked with Lenin and considered him the equal if not the superior of Lincoln.

Smarter Than the Sheenys.

"Asked whether he had met Trotsky, he replied that he had become well acquainted with him and that he (Trotsky) had more knowledge of finance in his little finger than all that bunch of sheenys in the council on foreign relations." (The senator's extreme hostility to the council on foreign relations, where he was most courteously received, was evidently inspired by a discussion precipitated by Senator Brookhart regarding the alleged overcapitalization of certain railways in the middle west, his figures being flatly contradicted by several bankers present, notably Otto Kahn, who quoted official statistics concerning the matter in question. The subject of the evening's discussion, upon which the senator had been invited to speak and present the point of view of the farm bloc, was 'America's Interest in European Political Affairs.' In his speech, however, Senator Brookhart confined his remarks almost exclusively to the farmers' co-operative movement, and did not once refer to the European situation or America's connection therewith. When asked at the end of his speech what relief this particular movement had to offer for the existing European situation, his only answer was that 'he would make the farm co-operative movement international'.)

Admired Lenin and Trotsky.

"Deponent referred to the inhuman treatment of the intelligencia class by the soviet government. Senator Brookhart replied to this stating that he only fault he had to find with the soviet government was its rather severe treatment of the intelligencia; but immediately added that the American public knew nothing about the true situation in Russia; that the facts had been grossly misrepresented and perverted by the foreign (non-Russian) press, and that, as a matter of fact, the total number of persons put to death by the soviet government since its accession to power only amounted to seventeen. Deponent carried away from said interview the impression that Senator Brookhart was an unqualified admirer of the Russian revolutionary government of Lenin and Trotsky.

"(Signed) Henry R. Noyes.

"Sworn to before me this 16th day of October, 1924.

"(Signed) Gilbert W. Roberts,

"Commissioner of Exacts, New York City."

J WRIGHT

g and has inspired in his family circle, for the example had nothing but ridicule for it, but because he
 he has set for public men As Zeno Gale well says "the honest life the honest and

Was Abraham Lincoln a "Red"?

ONE OF THE proposals of Senator La Follette, in the present campaign, is the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment whereby decisions of the United States supreme court may be submitted to congress and modified by it, when the court decisions are inimical to the interests of the people.

For this proposal, guarding the rights of the people and perpetuating the real spirit both of the Declaration of Independence and the constitution of the United States, Senator La Follette has been roundly abused by his enemies. For this proposal—simply allowing the people to say whether another amendment shall be added to the nineteen amendments already adopted to the constitution by the vote of state and people—Senator La Follette has been called "a dangerous radical," "a destroyer of the constitution" and all manner of vile names.

The fact remains that what Senator La Follette is now advocating does not go so far as was advocated by such progressives in 1912 as Theodore Roosevelt and Albert B. Cummins. Nor does what Senator La Follette now advocates go nearly so far as what Abraham Lincoln advocated, in his first inaugural address, delivered in Washington on March 4, 1861, when he assumed the presidency for his first term.

Let me quote from that historical address, one of the most important ever delivered by Abraham Lincoln, whose name is now revered by every American, regardless of party. Here are Lincoln's own words:

I do not forget the position, assumed by some, that constitutional questions are to be decided by the supreme court; nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding, in any case, upon the parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit, while they

are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the government. And while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it, being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice.

At the same time, the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the government, upon vital questions affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the supreme court, the instant they are made, in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal.

Nor is there in this view any assault upon the court or the judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes.

Abraham Lincoln put the matter even more forcibly in 1861 than Robert M. La Follette has put it in 1924; today Lincoln is the greatest American; La Follette is anathematized by his enemies for saying what Lincoln said 63 years ago!

Nor did Lincoln stop with the words I have quoted above. He spoke words, in his first inaugural address, which go so far beyond anything that La Follette or any other man has spoken since that time as to be almost unbelievable today. For Abraham Lincoln not only admitted that the people had a right to adopt constitutional amendments as La Follette now suggests, but Lincoln said the people had the right to overthrow the government if it was not representative of their rights and will. Here are Lincoln's exact words:

This country, with its institutions, belongs to the

people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the national constitution amended. While I make no recommendation of amendments, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself; and I should, under existing circumstances, favor rather than oppose a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it.

These stirring words of the immortal Lincoln need no comment from me. They will ring through the ages with their fearlessness. Yet the paltry, puny men who take the political stump or write the political editorials of the day (wrapping the mantle of bogus patriotism around them) praise Lincoln with one breath and condemn La Follette with the other, for advocating the same constitutional right to make the people the real rulers, to amend the constitution and to give to representatives of the people, in congress assembled, the right to make and remake laws in their interests.

From Rocking-horse Dawes down to the last stultified tool of the unfair and unpatriotic organizations, seeking by political blackmail to control this election by lies and falsehoods, the cry comes "Save the Constitution."

From Abraham Lincoln, down through Theodore Roosevelt, the Albert B. Cummins of fifteen or twenty years ago and on to Robert M. La Follette of today the cry comes "Use the Constitution!"

Why is La Follette a "radical" for advocating even less than made Abraham Lincoln the greatest American? The answer will be written by the people, whom both served to their utmost, next Tuesday on the ballots of a free electorate.

FRIDAY,
FEBRUARY 16, 1940.

LINCOLN IS REDS' EXEMPLAR, PARTY SPEAKER ASSERTS

Organizer Denounces 'Capitalistic Finland' at Mass Meeting—Called for Negroes, 5 or 6 Attend.

*St. Louis Post-Dispatch
2-16-40*

The Communist party in the United States today is following in the footsteps of Abraham Lincoln, Ralph Shaw, Communist organizer, said in a talk last night in which he offered the party principles and platform as the only means of economic salvation for the Negro.

Shaw, former organizer for the CIO Steel Workers' Organizing Committee in St. Louis, spoke at the Castle Ballroom, 2839 Olive street, at a mass meeting for Negroes in honor of Lincoln and Frederick Douglass, Negro abolitionist and contemporary of Lincoln. About 150 white persons and five or six Negroes attended the meeting, sponsored by St. Louis Communists.

Shaw asserted that if Lincoln were alive today he would not permit this country to aid the "capitalistic Finnish army" in its resistance to Russian soldiers seeking to carry communism to the Finnish people.

The meeting opened with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" and closed with the "internationale." To divert the crowd before the speaking began, Shaw played a record "Old Abe Lincoln" on which a Negro singer declared that "Old Abe Lincoln was a working man."

Thinks Lincoln Would Be Red.

Launching into his discourse, in which he frequently debated with an imaginary capitalist, Shaw said the kinship of Lincoln with Communism was demonstrated in "Old Abe's" sympathy for the "proletariat," his upholding of the right to strike, his assertion that all men are created equal, and, above all, in his emancipation of the Negro.

"If Lincoln and Douglas were living today," he said, "they would be a part of our own movement that is fighting the entrenched greed of the upper classes. The Communist party regards Lincoln and Douglas as the two greatest Americans of their day. In our constitution we follow the principles of Lincoln, Douglas and Jefferson."

"Liberty and equality that Lincoln fought for," Shaw continued, "are being taken away pretty fast today. Negro sharecroppers are dying from hunger and poverty; the right to vote has become a joke on the part of the ruling class in the South, and it has recently become necessary to introduce a measure in Congress to stop lynching."

School Board Scandals.

The current School Board scandals, which he said "smell to high heaven," arose because "the schools have become a privilege of the few" and because "Lincoln's conception of education was not followed."

Turning to the war between Russia and Finland, Shaw said the "forces of American imperialism are encouraging a war against Soviet Russia" and added that if Lincoln and Douglas were living today they would "see that no sons of America go to fight a Socialist country."

Denunciation of Finns.

Antagonism towards Russia came from ignoring the "truth in the Communist press and reading the lies in the capitalist press," which "pictures dear little Finland as attacked by a great big bear," he said.

"The reactionary Finnish ruling class started the war to institute a large-scale war against Russia. Finland sold out to become a tool in this war against the Soviet. Proof of that is that imperialistic England and Wall street are sending the Finns aid to develop this war into an anti-Soviet war.

"Once Finland is taken over by the Soviet, a people's government will be installed there."

TELLS ATTEMPT TO SHOW LINCOLN AS RED PROPHET

Ex-Communist Accuses Fellow Teachers.

New York, March 7 [Special].—Purported plans of communists to revamp American history were told to the joint legislative committee investigation of subversive activities in New York schools, as a score more of the faculty of the College of the City of New York were named as reds. This lifted to approximately 50 the number named as communist party members who have taught or are teaching at the city's largest tax supported college.

The committee also heard testimony charging that Maxwell Weisman, a biology teacher, tried to inoculate children with communist doctrines while acting as a counselor at a boys' camp. This charge came from Sam I. Goldberg, a volunteer witness, who said his son was at the camp.

William M. Canning, a history instructor at the college who resigned from the communist party late in 1938, was the principal witness, however. Continuing his story begun yesterday, he added more names to the list of communists on the faculty.

Drag Lincoln into Communism.

He swore that a group of history teachers gathered in the office of Alexander Trachtenberg, president of International Publisher, to "reconsider the pattern of American history" with the object of reshaping it to prove that communism is 20th century Americanism.

Abraham Lincoln, they were to try to prove, forecast communism in this country, he added, and all the participants in the conference received assignments. Only one book, however, was published. It dealt with revolts by slaves before the civil war.

Canning said that he was a participant in the conference, which included Philip and Jack Foner of City college; Henry Klein and Prof. Herbert M. Morris of Brooklyn college, and Mrs. Anna Rochester and Henry Aptheker, whose academic affiliations were not made clear.

Prof. Morris already had written one book, "Jack Hardy, First American Revolutionist," brought out under the pen name of Richard Enmale. Canning noted that the pseudonym was obtained by taking the two first

Test Your Facts

Below each of the following questions are listed three answers. Make your choice, turn to page 22 in the Want Ad section for the correct answers, and mark your score:

1. What country was the first to declare war in 1914?

[a] Germany, [b] Austria-Hungary, [c] Russia.

2. What part of the body is the tibia?

[a] The ear drum, [b] the shin bone, [c] the hip muscle.

3. Which of the following is the nearest known planet to the sun?

[a] The earth, [b] Neptune, [c] Mercury.

4. What is another name for groundhog day?

[a] Candlemas day, [b] All Saints' day, [c] Whitsunday.

letters from the names of Engle, Marx, and Lenin. Canning said his was to put a red tinge on Benjamin Franklin.

Prepare Strategy in Advance.

Canning also testified that the communist factions in the teachers union met before the meeting to plan their strategy. He said that they were under instruction in meetings to follow the leadership of John Kenneth Ackley, city college registrar; Morris U. Schappes, Arthur Shukatoff and Arthur R. Braunlich Jr., who had been named as communists in yesterday's testimony by Canning.

Before more names of the city college faculty were entered on the record with the party brand today Paul Windels, counsel for the committee, explained that Canning, in private examination, had listed many persons who because of their conduct or from hearsay he was morally certain belonged to the party. These persons, however, were not being listed in the record.

New Names Listed.

The new names were headed by Prof. Alexander Lehrman of the chemistry department and associate Prof. Eugene Stein of the registrar's office. Others included Sylvia Elfenbein, secretary to the dean of women; Samuel Stewart, former Olympic swordsman, and Lloyd Motz, physics instructor, who was in charge of the astronomical observatory during the summer.

With one exception, Canning said, all party members had to belong either to local 5 or 537 of the Teachers union, the exception being David S. Nathan, mathematics instructor and formerly of the institute of advanced study at Princeton. Nathan was excused, he testified, because of "his excessive fear of being exposed as a communist."

The American federation of teachers executive committee has recommended expulsion of the locals, their red taint being one of the reasons advanced for this action.



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